

The Coleman Journal

Vol. 50, No. 21, Thursday, August 19, 1971

— You Can't Cover Coleman Without The Journal —

Coleman, Alberta



SUMMER SPORTS ARE THE GREATEST as shown by the water skiing performance above at Twin Boys over the weekend. Review photographer Forrest Libby set in a

speed boat and took the pictures above. Spray from another skier in turning a corner shows speed of travel.

— Libby Photo

A MESSAGE - TO PARENTS Letter From U.S.A. Hopes Will Help Canadian Students

The following was sent The Journal, the writer asking anonymity because of social reasons. The prefaced states: "... a Canadian friend gave me an editorial printed in your newspaper. After reading it several times and wishing to help as you suggested, I am attaching the following note hoping it will help others."

Dear Sir:

"I am not going to dare you to print this letter. However, I would like to present a dare to this highly self-deceived individual."

"I was an 'A' student and the Valedictorian of my graduating class, but very ignorant to the facts and the destructive results of the use of drugs, marijuana and a few other 'kick' producing products."

"My hell started with my being dared into sniffing glue at a friend's party. We all laughed and had a ball watching each other get goofy and foul-mouthed."

"Pot" isn't new, it's been around for a long time and easily obtainable. So easy in fact that glue sniffing became "old stuff" and it wasn't long until I was smoking "pot" regularly. What I didn't realize at first is that I wasn't hooked on the "pot" but on the sexual excitement I got when I smoked it. Needless to say, I was fair game as well as the hunter of any crumb that came along.

"As my morals diminished, my need for pot and my sexual appetite became greater, and it wasn't until I was picked up for possession and lewd conduct and put in the hospital, that I found I was pregnant with an illegitimate baby. My mind deteriorated until I was oblivious to almost everything but my need for "pot". I may not have been "addicted" to "pot" but my mind certainly was.

"My life was ruined and my guilt was so great for the suffering I was causing my family, that I just wanted to die, so I saved up the sleeping pills and tranquilizers at the hospital and slashed my wrists."

"I went through many months of torture and was sent from ward to ward until I was finally put in the incorrigible. I had lost my baby, but I couldn't have cared less—I never wanted to live again."

"Several years of psychiatric treatment and the help of a wonderful family has helped me to face my responsibility and to have a place in society."

"Although I have some brain and liver damage and have lost part of my vision, I feel I would not have been in vain if I could open the eyes of students and get them to use the intelligence they claim to have. They haven't learned that you can be smart but socially defunct. ... I have."

"Every person has a different tolerance for drugs, marijuana, or even alcohol — can he be sure what his tolerance is? I fucked the test."

Government Proposal To Contribute To Crop Insurance Premiums

Referring to Premier Harry Stein's proposal that the Alberta government pay 25 per cent of all-risk crop insurance premiums next year, agricultural minister Henry Ruste said this plan will put crop insurance protection within the financial reach of almost all farmers in the province.

He said that he can foresee a much higher percentage of the farming population in those areas where crop insurance is already available taking advantage of the program if the government paid part of the premium. The government's contribution to insurance premiums would be in addition to the present arrangement where it pays 50 per cent of all administrative costs. The total contribution under the new proposal would be in the neighborhood of \$1.5 million a year.

Mr. Ruste also said that he has long recognized the need to have all-risk crop insurance available to farmers in all parts of the province and that he wholeheartedly supports the premier's concept of extending the present program to cover the rest of the province.

Crop insurance, he explained, is not intended to compensate the farmer for the full value of his crop, but to tide him over bad years so that he can remain solvent until he takes his next crop off. With this kind of protection against bad years the farmer is in a much better position to make the best use of his resources and to obtain optimum results from his cropping and livestock programs.

According to Mr. Ruste one of the main reasons the government decided to contribute to crop insurance premiums is to help to day's farmers defray the ever-increasing production costs with which they are faced, and thereby, keep the family farm intact.

Alberta's all-risk crop insurance program is all under review in an effort to make benefits more flexible and to alleviate some specific problems that are sometimes encountered under the present program.

Increased use of Alberta's parks has made these additional powers necessary for the officers to adequately control public usage.

SUMMER CAMP INTERMEDIATE BOYS CAMP

The camp held from July 18 to July 25 was enjoyed by 22 boys from the communities of Coleman, Pincher Creek, Fort Macleod, Lethbridge, Brooks and Shaunavon, Saskatchewan.

Three lectures were given during the week. On Monday a talk was given on firefighting by Mr. D. H. Herford of Coleman. On Tuesday, Bernie Arnold, Fish and Wildlife Officer from Pincher Creek, spoke to the boys about the duties of a Fish and Wildlife officer. On Wednesday Dennis Lamby from Beauvais Lake Provincial Park addressed the campers on the authority and duties of a Park Warden.

Mr. George Brewster, Chief Warden of Alberta, lectured to the boys on bush survival. Following the lecture the boys left on their 30 hour overnight survival hike.

In addition was also given to the campers on the uses of compasses and on how to read a map.

Simulated war games were held on Saturday morning, expressing the teamwork and bush knowledge the boys were taught during the week.

Swimming activities were held throughout the week in the nearby creeks.

Mr. Hilliard from Fort Macleod volunteered her time and services to cook for the boys.

Must Take Steps for Cattle Program

Dan McKinnon, President of the Alberta Beef Cattle Performance Association, said today in Calgary that "Beef Producers must take immediate steps towards a program stressing the genetic evaluation of their cattle." He continued, "This is essential if Canadian Cattlemen are to maintain a competitive position in the seed stock industry, both at home and abroad."

ABC.P.A. has been a pioneer in the beef performance testing area. After 12 years of operation, the ABC.P.A. group feels that its structure and objectives must be modified to meet the requirements of a dynamic beef business. Among the new projects under consideration is a sophisticated all-breed sire progeny testing program, which calls for the evaluation of up to 100 bulls each year and economic traits ranging from growth rate to mothering ability. Mr. McKinnon concludes by saying "The Association will take definite action to involve performance groups across Canada, with the thought of establishing a national program controlled by the industry."

BIRTHS

KRISH — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Krish, a son.
GIZA — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Giza, a son.

OUR managed FORESTS...



- BEAUTY and SHADE
- PROSPERITY and JOBS
- RECREATION and WILDLIFE

Enjoy Them — Protect Them — from FIRE

ALBERTA'S FORESTS

(Continued on Page 5)

THE WEEK AT OTTAWA

(Correspondent)

(By ALLEN SULATYCKY, M.P.)
The Crown's Pass certainly made an impression on Prime Minister Trudeau.

His visit here on July 11 was one of the high points of his recent tour of Southern Alberta.

Mr. Trudeau has written to me to express his gratitude for the reception he received in the Crown's Pass. He said of his afternoon in the Pass:

"I can't recall when I had so much fun, met so many warm and friendly people and was so impressed with the various backgrounds of our fellow Canadians."

He described his visit as "a wonderful experience."

Any compliment to the Ethnic Pool Fair would be inadequate. It was a remarkable event. I am sure that there are few, if any, other places in Canada, or elsewhere, which could organize such a varied presentation of food of the world. This part of the day particularly impressed the Prime Minister.

The Champion Mine Rescue team from Coleman Collieries also caught his interest since he had worked in underground mines in his earlier years.

The softball game was an enjoyable affair for all of us who participated. I hope that the spectators enjoyed it as much.

Many people were involved in extremely careful when travelling making the first visit of a Prime Minister to the Crown's Pass since.

such a success. I wish to express my thanks to each of them publicly as well as to the hundreds who came out to meet and greet Mr. Trudeau so warmly. It will certainly remain "The Pass."

FIRE DANGER HIGH IN ALTA.

Due to the extreme fire danger, an absolute prohibition on open campfires is now in effect in that part of the Rocky Mountain Forest south of the North Saskatchewan River. Effective 1:00 p.m. Friday, August 6, no open campfires are allowed except in fire safe facilities in established campgrounds.

The open campfire prohibition in the Bow River and Crowfoot Forests is still in effect.

Currently 21 fires are burning in the province, 10 out of control. The hardest hit area is the Forester Lake Forest where 11 fires are burning, 8 of them out of control, the largest being the Yates River fire of 2,650 acres in extent.

The fire danger rating is high to extreme in the south and central portions of the province, in the byable affair for all of us who participated. I hope that the spectators enjoyed it as much.

Recreationists are urged to be extremely careful when travelling making the first visit of a Prime Minister to the Crown's Pass since.

OBITUARIES

Pete Tarasewich (1904 - 1971)

TARASEWICH—Pete, of Coleman, passed away at his Coleman residence on Wednesday August 4, 1971 at the age of 67 years. Born in White Russia on July 12, 1904, Mr. Tarasewich has been a resident of Coleman for several years. He was employed as a miner in the International, Perle, Michel and Blairmore mines until his retirement. Survivors include two sisters and one brother, still in Russia.

Funeral service was held in Coleman Chapel Monday, August 9 at 2 p.m. Interment followed in the Coleman Union Cemetery. Funtins Chapels Ltd. were in charge.

Mark Ondrus (1949 - 1971)

ONDURS—Mark of Coleman, passed away suddenly in Jamaica, S.A. on Wednesday, August 4, 1971 at the age of 21 years.

He was born in Coleman on November 28, 1949 and at the time his death was involved in teaching school with the Canadian University Students Overseas.

Survivors include his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ondrus, 1 brother, Michael, and three sisters, Monica, Marianne and Mac-Lee, all at home in Coleman. Prayers were said in the Holy Spirit Catholic Church on Tuesday August 10 at 7:30 p.m. Requiem Mass was celebrated on Wednesday, August 11 at 10:30 a.m.

Interment followed in the Coleman Union Cemetery.

In lieu of flowers donations will be gratefully accepted by Dr. E. Aiello Memorial Fund, marking all your donations "In memory of Joseph Henry Kapalka."

man Union Cemetery. In lieu of flowers, donations will be gratefully accepted by the Dr. E. Aiello Memorial Fund, C.N.P. Hospital, marking all your donations "In memory of Mark Ondrus." Funtins Chapels Ltd. are in charge.

Joseph Kapalka (1892 - 1971)

KAPALKA—Joseph Henry, of Coleman passed away in the C.N.P. Hospital on August 7, 1971 at the age of 79 years. He was born in Hilly, Prov. Leipsen, Czech, on May 13, 1892. He came to the U.S.A. and to Canada in 1910 and to Coleman about 1912. He was employed as a machinist for Coleman Collieries until the time of his death. Charter member of the Knights of Columbus, Polish Society, and First Catholic Slovak Vednota, Catholic faith.

He was predeceased by his wife Steffania (Simes) in Coleman in 1957 and his parents in Coleman, one sister, Mrs. Anna Ondrus.

Married his wife in Coleman, Jan. 1925. Survivors include three daughters, Mrs. G. (Julia) Soroff, from Valley View Alberta, Mrs. R. (Pat) Murphy of Calgary and Mrs. J. (Janet) Ash of Winnipeg, Alberta. Four sons, Stephen of Elk Island, National Park, Julius of Calgary and John and Lawrence both of Coleman.

He also has seven grandchildren. Prayers were said on Tuesday, August 10 at the Coleman Holy Spirit Catholic Church. Requiem Mass was celebrated on Wednesday, August 11, in the Coleman Catholic Church at 10:30 a.m. Interment followed at the Coleman Catholic Cemetery.

In lieu of flowers donations will be gratefully accepted by Dr. E. Aiello Memorial Fund, marking all your donations "In memory of Joseph Henry Kapalka."

NEW POWERS FOR PARK OFFICES

Hon. J. Donovan Ross, Alberta Lands and Forests Minister, announces the appointments of all Provincial Parks Officers as Special Constables.

Hereafter, Park Officers will have the authority to enforce the Highway Traffic Act, The Liquor Control Act, as well as The Parks Act and Regulations. This additional authority applies only within the confines of the Provincial Parks.

Increased use of Alberta's parks has made these additional powers necessary for the officers to adequately control public usage.

CUT OUT HERE

RESCUE BREATHING (MOUTH-TO-MOUTH)

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

1

TURN VICTIM FACE UP. RAISE neck with one hand and TILT head fully back with the other hand.

2

OPEN victim's mouth. PULL lower jaw to full position. PINCH nostrils shut to prevent air leakage. MAINTAIN downward pressure on forehead.

3

PLACE mouth tightly around victim's mouth and BLOW IN. The victim's chest should rise.

4

REMOVE your mouth. RELEASE victim's nostrils. LISTEN for air to come out of victim's lungs. LOOK for the fall of the victim's chest. PINCH NOSTRILS AND BLOW IN AGAIN.

REPEAT steps 3 and 4 continuously. IF AIR PASSAGES ARE NOT OPEN: CHECK neck and head position. CLEAR mouth and throat of foreign substance. Start immediately. Don't give up. Send someone for a doctor.

For infants and children, cover entire mouth and nose with your mouth. Use small puffs of air about 20 times per minute.

Apply rescue breathing in case of DROWNING, CHOKING, ELECTRIC SHOCK, HEART ATTACK, SUFFOCATION and GAS POISONING.

CUT OUT HERE

Women's Page

WEDDING

SUMANIK - SNOWDON

Saint Paul's United Church in Coleman was the recent scene of double ring wedding vows between Miss Judith Lorraine Sumanik, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stoney, and Mr. Darryl Eric Snowdon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Snowdon of Coleman. Officiating at the ceremony was Rev. R. Smith. The bride, escorted by her father, chose a full length empire gown of organza and Veneese lace and an elbow-length, three tier veil attached to a headpiece of white roses. The bride's jewelry consisted of a gold locket, a gift of the groom. Maid of honor was Miss Gail Lane of Bellevue and bridesmaid was Miss Jacqueline Lant of Coleman. Both attendants wore full-length coral crepe gowns and three tier shoulder

length veils attached to a tiara and Medicine Hat were read of coral pearls. They carried bouquets of coral-tinted baby mums. The music for the wedding dance was provided by the Lightermen from Blairmore. During the evening the bride was presented with a necklace of four gold nuggets, a gift from her brother, Don Sumanik. For the honeymoon the bride changed to a hot pink crepe pants suit with a tunic top, pleated slacks and white accessories. She carried a corsage of white roses. Out of town guests included: Mr. and Mrs. Ken Sumanik of Prince George, B.C.; Mr. and Mrs. P. Druske of Kamloops, B.C.; Mr. and Mrs. P. Polschuk of Lillooet, B.C.; Mr. and Mrs. N. Zrobick of Kenora, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. E. Gushel of Lethbridge, Alberta; Mr. and Mrs. D. Vastu of Kenora, Ont.; Mr. E. and Mrs. G. Lightermen for the very best of New Zealand, Mississauga, Ontario, Corrine Becker of Medicine Hat,

Coleman Social

Miss Loraine Fontana of Lethbridge, visited with her grand mother, Mrs. B. Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. R. Coover of Calgary, her niece, Mrs. Caddick of Staff, England, and Mr. N. Randal of Calgary, are guests of Mrs. M. Godfrey. Mrs. M. MacQuarrie recently visited her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dunford in Calgary. She also visited at Edmonton. Mr. and Mrs. G. Parry of Kimberley, B.C., visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Parry. Mr. and Mrs. Morris and their three daughters of Kamloops, B.C., visited the former's grandmother, Mrs. W. Houghhead and other relatives here. Mr. and Mrs. Mike Dimmer and their two children of Carstairs, Alberta, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ryback of Edmonton, Alta.; and Mr. D. Sumanik of Whitehorse, Yukon. We would like to thank Mrs. Helen Coccolone and her ladies for the lovely meal provided at our wedding reception and the B.C. Willie Sygetak, our wedding reception, and the B.C. Willie Sygetak, Vancouver, B.C.; Freda Taje.

visited Mrs. T. Halstead. Mrs. B. Rogers visited her son-in-law and daughter and also her father in Lethbridge. Mr. and Mrs. W. Godfrey of Burnaby, B.C., visited the former's mother, Mrs. M. Godfrey. Mr. and Mrs. N. Doubinin and children, Steven and Debbie, of Port Hardy, B.C., visited with Mr. and Mrs. Borisuk.

THE COLEMAN JOURNAL
Page Two — August 19, 1971

THE HOMEMAKER



By MISS LYNN JOHNSTON
Home Economist

General Appearance

Neatness: articles must be clean and well pressed. The design must be suitable to the material and the type of garment. The color must be pleasing and appropriate. Trimming must be suitable to the garment.

Material

Choose suitable material for articles. Fabrics, thread and trimmings must harmonize. The fabric must be of a quality suitable to its purpose and the amount of time and work put into the construction.

Workmanship

Stitching must be straight with well adjusted tension and suitable length of stitches. Seams should be even in width with a seam finish suitable to the material and use. For instance, most knits require no seam finish. Facings should be smooth, flat and even in width. To accomplish this, grade, clip and understitch the facing seam allowance. The outer edges of collars can also be graded, clipped and understitched to prevent the undercollar from rolling up so it can be seen. A pointed collar should have sharp points with any excess bulk removed.

Remove bulk of seam crossings whenever possible. If unfamiliar with exact zipper methods such as centre and lapped applications, use a pamphlet on zippers that may help. To have a smoothly eased set-in sleeve with no puckers use two rows of gathering stitches around the sleeve cap to distribute fullness. Hems should be smooth, flat and even in width. Use a gathering thread on the lower edge of the hem to ease on fullness. A tailor's hem, using a catch hem stitch is an excellent hem if appropriate to your fabric. Catch only one thread in the garment so hand hemming is inconspicuous from garment right side. Hem tape is usually unnecessary unless the fabric is bulky and it is necessary to break the thickness of the hem to avoid bulk. Try using a buttonhole stitch for hooks and eyes, for a very neat finished appearance. The wear then is on the knot of the buttonhole stitch, and hooks and eyes will stay on much longer. Darts seem rather simple, but are often poorly done. Stitch from wide end to the narrow point. Taper to a sharp point so you do not get dimples at the point. Be sure to tie threads so dart does not pull out. Plaids and stripes must be matched. Press as you sew. Good luck in the Fall. Before signing off I would like to inform you of a Short Course on Laws and Acts Affecting Farmers to be held August 19 from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in the M. D. Building, Pincher Creek. Pre-registration (Phone 627-4103 — or stop in at the D. A. office in the M. D. Building) Pre-registration is required before August 17th. Registration is limited to 70. No fee will be charged. Mr. Cal Brandley of Lethbridge will conduct this one-day course. The program will include topics concerning Provincial Laws Affecting Farmers, Land Contracts and Land Titles Act, Contracts and Agreements, Incorporation, Wills & Estates, Gift Tax Act, Estate Tax Act, etc. Husbands and wives should attend together.

Legion Bingo Winners
Following are winners in the recently held Legion bingo:
\$100 split — Betty Donald, Fernie, B.C., and Josephine Bernardo.
\$25 — Polly Snowdon.
\$12.50 — Mary Wall, Frank Coccolone.
\$10 — Pauline Lucacik, Mrs. Rivard, Mrs. Gilmar, Dora Ondrick, Rick Sygetak, Pauline Lucacik, Tony Crocko, Mrs. Richards.
\$4 — Ann Hurtak, Lora Sharp, Mike Ozar.



The Rev. Brian D. Freeland, supervisor of CBC's Religious Programming since 1969, is an energetic, highly-capable individual, acclaimed as the guiding force behind such programs and series as Heritage, Concern, Church of the Air, Man Alive. Expert in liturgy and worship, Mr. Freeland, 46, has been active in CBC religious affairs since 1953. He's currently attached to St. Thomas' Anglican Church in Toronto.



St. Paul's United Church
Rev. Bob Smith.
9:30 a.m.
Sunday school for Grade 3 and up is being held in the Horace Allen school Mondays at 3:30 p.m.
Grades 1 and 2 will hold their classes at the Coleman United Church club room.

Coleman Christian Assembly
Family Bible Hour—11 a.m.
Lord's Supper—12:30 p.m.
Evening service—7 p.m.
Holding Fast the Faithful Word—Tues. 1:30
Holding forth the Word of Life—Philippians 2:14.

GET YOUR FREE KIT AND TOUR ALBERTA FOR MORE FUN BY THE MILE

NEW "EXPLORE ALBERTA BY CAR" BOOK
describing dozens of exciting car tours you can make in a day, a weekend, a week or longer, with maps, mileages and tips on what to see.

ACCOMMODATION GUIDE
listing approved hotels, motels and campgrounds.

VACATION ALBERTA
Full-color magazine covering all of our province's travel spots.

1971 OFFICIAL HIGHWAY MAP

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU
1629 Centennial Building, Edmonton
Please send free Alberta Holiday Kit too

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____

Alberta

This province has 255,258 square miles of delightfully varied scenery. Parks, lakes, mountains, forests. Quiet places, wild places, quaint places, play places. It would take more than a book to tell you about all there is to see and do. In fact it takes three books and a map. Clip the coupon and send for them!

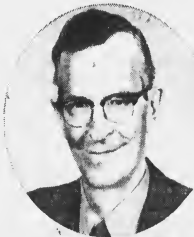
Send a strong Social Credit team to the Legislature from Southern Alberta.



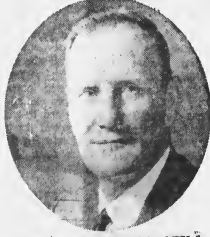
PREMIER HARRY STROM
Cypress



TED HINMAN
Cardston



CHARLIE DRAIN
Pincher Creek—Crowsnest



LEIGHTON BUCKWELL
Macleod



Albertans building together—Social Credit

Created by the Alberta Social Credit League.

Coleman Elks CASH and PRIZE

BINGO

in the
Elks' Hall, Coleman
on
AUGUST 20th, 1971

ADMISSION: \$1.00
12 Games - Bonus Cards 25c

-\$120.00 In 54 Numbers or Less-

Two \$25 Jackpots To Go

\$10 Extra Bingo Card

Winner to receive \$2 extra for each extra card he holds.

9 OTHER CASH GAMES

NEXT COLEMAN LIONS

BINGO

WED., AUGUST 25th, 1971

ELKS' HALL - 8:00 P.M.

— 14 GAMES OR MORE —

6 - \$10 - 4 - \$15 - 2 - \$25 - 1 - \$50

-\$30.00 In 8 Numbers Or Less - 1 - Extra Prize Game

If attendance is 140 or more we will play for an extra \$25 cash game.

J. M. CHALMERS

JEWELLER

Registered Diamonds

Certified Watchmaker

PHONE 543-3413 COLEMAN, ALTA.

BUY A BRICK

\$25.00 BRICK!!!

In order to start construction on the
C.N.P. POOL WE NEED \$36,000

So we are going to sell bricks!!!

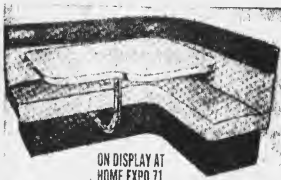
◆ ONE BRICK WILL COST --- \$25.00 ◆

On the completed pool will be a plaque
with all the names of the Brick Buyers

MODERNIZE NOW

with a custom built

"BREAKFAST NOOK"



ON DISPLAY AT
HOME EXPO 71

SAVE VALUABLE SPACE — SAVE WORK!!!

Movable table top
Legless base
Can be built to fit any kitchen area

SPECIAL DESIGNS for SMALL KITCHENS

Contact:

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2307 - Sovereign Cres., S.W.
Calgary 4, Alta.

"Our Factory Representative will be in COLEMAN, AUGUST 30.
Order EARLY and Receive Truckload DISCOUNT!!!

Premier Harry Strom Holds Meeting

Premier Harry Strom met August 10th with representatives of Alberta ethnic groups who expressed their support for early implementation of the government's policy on multi-culturalism.

The representatives asked for a meeting with the premier in order to reaffirm their strong support for the government's proposed program of measures to preserve ethnic languages and cultures in Alberta. A statement released by the representatives of the groups is attached.

The premier said: "I was delighted with this affirmation of strong support for our multi-cultural policy and thanked the representatives for coming to see me."

I said that the key to the survival of ethnic languages and cultures in Alberta is first of all a will to survive on the part of the ethnic cultural groups themselves, and second, a sympathetic government willing to help. I assured them that I intend to proceed with early implementation of our policy including special programs in Alberta schools. I said that I want to see to it that their language and culture will flourish in Alberta, and that the values, traditions and heritage of our many groups will be recognized and maintained.

The Hon. Harry E. Strom, Premier of Alberta, Legislative Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

After our initial consideration of the government statement with regard to multi-culturalism, and whereas

1.—The human resources of this province are the fundamental

and most valuable asset, and, therefore leadership in its development is the primary responsibility of a progressive government.

2.—Choice is the essence of freedom; measures intended to expand an individual's horizons should be welcomed.

3.—Our willingness to accept and benefit from our multi-cultural diversity could serve as a model in our global village.

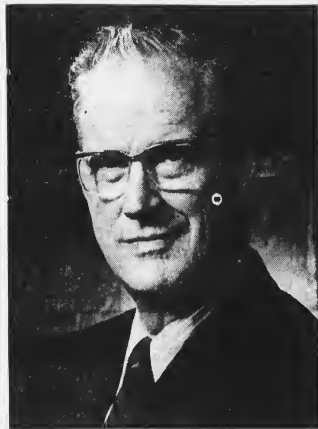
4.—It is desirable to eliminate existing divisions and prejudices among Albertans.

5.—It is desirable to unite all segments of our society in a spirit of co-operation and understanding founded on a common loyalty to Canada.

6.—Recognizing that cultural aspirations are not the exclusive domain of any one linguistic or cultural community, it is only reasonable to promote equal participation by all in today's society.

7.—For the first time in Canada, a provincial government not only recognizes the value of diverse languages and cultures, but also proposes to provide leadership and financial assistance for their continued preservation.

We, the undersigned of the various ethnic communities, endorse the aims and intentions as outlined herein. We trust the government of Alberta for taking this initiative to preserve and enrich individual cultural opportunities. We also accept in return an obligation to the province Canadian unity within the framework of this diversity.



PREMIER HARRY STROM

Premier Strom is delighted that he received word that the negotia-

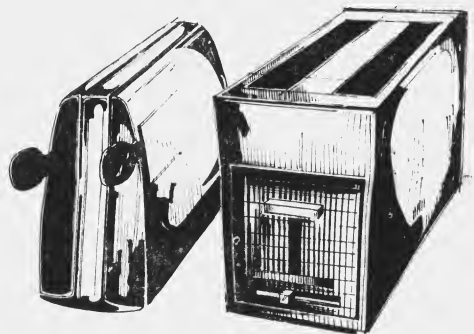
tions with the federal government commenced in March, concerning the tax position of Syncrude Canada Ltd., relative to the white paper and Mr. Benson's budget have now been resolved. This means that Syncrude can now proceed with its application for a permit for increased production from the tar sands to 125,000 barrels from the present permit of 80,000. If this application is granted by the Energy Resources Conservation Board, Syncrude will then be able to proceed with the calling of bids in order to get plant construction under way.

This huge multi-million dollar labour-intensive industry will absorb a tremendous quantity of Canadian equipment. Perhaps equally as important will be the resulting recognition of the Alberta tar sands resources as a major world energy source which is so important in establishing recognition of Western Canada's industrial future. The premier believes that sufficient manpower will be obtainable in Western Canada in order to launch this project.



You and your domestic "power hour"

Look at the power/full difference
20 years made to the
cost of putting the tan on your toast!



THEN: Remember "old smoky" ... that little germ that would roast your toast if you failed to pay attention? In 1951 it cost you

16¢

for the power to burn a month's supply of toast. To be a toastmaster for a month.

NOW: This space-age baby makes perfect toast every time. Just dial the shade you like best, and go pour the coffee. In 1971, it costs a mere

7¢

We all know it's easier to make good toast now than it was 20 years ago. Appliance manufacturers have vastly improved the state of this breakfast art. And the toast tastes even better when you realize today's power costs less than half!



CALGARY
POWER

The Alberta
Government

CITIZENS' ADVISORY BOARD

... "appointed to consider matters of provincial jurisdiction related to recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada ... and to advise the Government thereupon" ...

INVITES LETTERS OR BRIEFS
All submissions will be carefully considered in order to interpret accurately the desires and concerns of Albertans in relation to the Commission Report.

Initial Deadline — September 30, 1971.

Send submissions to:
Citizens' Advisory Board,
c/o Alberta Women's Bureau,
204 Legislative Building,
Edmonton, Alberta.



PROVINCE OF
ALBERTA
ALBERTA WOMEN'S BUREAU

For Safety's Sake!



Selling or leasing fire extinguishers? Don't do it, unless they are approved types! "APPROVED" means listed by a recognized testing laboratory and acceptable to the Fire Commissioner. Acceptable laboratories include U.L.C., U.L.I., and F.M. And, failure to obey this regulation could result in a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50!

FIRE EXTINGUISHER REGULATIONS,
ALBERTA REGULATION 128/71, Filed May 4/71.

Violations or complaints may be forwarded to the Fire Commissioner, 610 Financial Building or to your local Fire Department.

FIRE COMMISSIONER
Department of Labour

PROVINCE OF
ALBERTA

Hon. R. R. Stevenson, Minister
D. I. Gardner, Deputy Minister

The Federal Republic of West Germany

By HERBERT K. LEGG

(Mr. Legg was one of five Canadian newspapermen who toured West Germany under the sponsorship of Volkswagen of Canada, with a view to establishing better understanding between the nations.)
The Parliament, The Press and trade and cultural undertakings in the fields of economics, The People

FINANCE AND THE ECM

West Germany today suffers from paradoxes — full employment, a 5 per cent inflationary situation and a profit squeeze.

The matter of full employment has been a chief effort by the Federal Government. Industry, business and agriculture employ tens of thousands of "guest labor" from Italy, Spain, Portugal, Tunisia and Arabic countries. Industry constructs housing for them (more later on this subject), and this has been brought about by the European Common Market philosophy.

The chief assistant to the general manager of the Commerzbank, John Peters, pointed out the GNP of West Germany in 1970 was \$185 billion (USA) against Canada's \$85 billion; the GNP per capita in Germany was \$2300 (USA) in 1969 as against a Canadian per capita GNP of \$2300.

Canadian exports in 1969 increased 60 per cent to Germany, for a total of one billion dollars (USA), while German exports to Canada in the same period increased three per cent for a total of \$322 million (USA). On top of this, German direct investment in Canada has doubled within the past five years. Canadian investment in Germany has increased approximately 50 per cent.

Thus to have full employment and fight inflation the German government must maintain the ECM and hopefully help Britain gain admittance, which is expected in January, 1973.

In 1961, Germany discounted the Deutschmark (D-M) six per cent and in 1961 to 8.3 per cent. In May of 1971 the D-M floated. While the banks feel this is good for Germany, the Federal Government opposes this type of financing. The German currency at the present time has a tolerance of 1 per cent over or below the world monetary fund, but the German banks want this to widen.

The ECM countries are pressuring Germany to stabilize their Deutschmark. The bankers feel this will come about in 1971, and then it will float again.

Thus they feel is necessary under their philosophy of free trade. However, this could hurt Canada and the Germans feel the ECM will bring economic hardships to this country. It is a common feeling that Canada has forsaken their old trading partners for Pacific rim customers. Thus new industry and production in the ECM countries will have high tariffs against Canadian and foreign imports of a similar nature. When ECM industry becomes established, then tariffs will be lowered.

The German government points out Canadian hard wheat is required in Germany and a great deal of Canadian wheat supplies could have been imported by Germany. However, the price was

prohibitive and Germany shopped elsewhere on the world market.
The Germans point out, and their statements are supported by Canadian economists, that once Britain is in the ECM (January 1, 1973) it will thereafter gradually impose the Common External Tariff (CET) of the ECM on its imports from the rest of the world, including Canada.

With Britain importing \$1.5 billion from Canada, making the market the second largest for Canadian producers and Germany the fifth largest market, Britain's entry will result in Canadian exports losing their competitive advantage which the Imperial Preference Tariff gives them and Canadian producers will also be faced with competitive disadvantages wherever CET is applied.

Germany also sees Canadian steel becoming stagnant from lack of shipping, increased surpluses, unemployment and inflation.

Asked what the answer to Canadian trade problems would be in the face of this forecast, the answer was that "Canadian embassies, trade commissions should be more active in selling Canadian products to ECM countries."

The Germans believe Canada should be a resource country under a strict conservation resource policy. This would eliminate any CET placed on manufactured goods competitive with the ECM countries.

There is no argument that ECM-produced goods are of good quality and lower than Canadian prices. This is due to the national gross hourly wage in 1970 of \$2.95 (USA) of German workers; government subsidized transportation; unions sitting on boards of management; full employment and trade commissions that work 24 hours a day. While government, bankers, industry, business differ on methods of approach, they have one common goal — to make Germany an economic giant and preservation of the ECM.

Most Germans in industry, government or business foresee within the next 20 years, the common language of the ECM as English, a common ECM currency, an economic policy to stabilize peaks and valleys for a stabilized economy, a substantial money volume and maximum employment.

EDUCATION IN WEST GERMANY

Education — academic and mandatory for all youth.
Education — the ability to achieve and produce.

Education — to teach everyone the broad outlook and achievements of Germany and every nation of the world.

In essence this is the basic philosophy of West Germany according to its government and educationalists within the country along with the facilities to provide an equal opportunity for everyone from the cradle to the grave.

ACADEMIC

A secretary to the department of education told the writer that because everyone works and pro-

duces in West Germany the nursery school came into being. The German community provides nursery schools, especially in larger industrial centers. With full employment the creed of the German government, the parents go to work in the morning, the child is left at the nursery school, usually in the community's "cultural center". The minimum age is three years. Here the child is taught by a supernumerary school teacher or a volunteer teacher, paid by the federal government and the state. Germany believes such teaching experience should be utilized. The cultural center is the responsibility of the municipality. The preschooler is neatly dressed, seated in rows behind tables and each has his own school necessities such as scissors, plasticine, cut-out books, plastics, moulding dies, crayons and oil paints. They are shown educational moving pictures in color, have play time within the cultural building, eat in their own dining room. They spend about 4½ hours at school with the balance of eight hours made up in play, sleeping and eating. They are very polite and co-operative.

At five years of age they enter the public kindergarten system. When children are not regimented, boys and girls learn to line-up when the bells ring and march into school. Classrooms are orderly with about 28 students per class. While the same teachers are trained in academics, school routines, addressing the teacher as Mr. Mrs. or Miss. Courses are mainly a prologue to grade school.

The German academic system has definite subjects such as geography, history, geometry, two languages besides the mother tongue (one of which is English), chemistry, biology etc. The students at about grade six are appraised as fast, medium or slow learners. However, each category is segregated in to entire classrooms and while the same subjects are taught, new teaching approaches are made to help those students' needs. He or she can be moved up to the fast or medium group. Those in the fast group, if failing, will be demoted. Thus on the average all students, at all times, are on a competitive basis, which they like.

The average school girl is neatly dressed with low-heeled square-toed shoes, white stockings to below the knee, mini skirts, a blouse and sweater. Their hair is usually in braids and modest makeup is used. They carry their books in brief cases and ride bicycles to school. The boys wear stout brogues, trousers, shirts and a windbreaker. Very little hair is noted in the junior and senior classes. They carry their books in knapsacks over their shoulders and also ride bicycles to school.

The Federal government plays a large part in education. They insist and help finance by grants, "bread-and-butter" subjects in the schools. Elective subjects are initiated by the state with the parents having some say in the curriculum mostly in a cultural area. Teachers are consulted in the elective curriculums. This is done through their elected government representatives or at conventions.

From grade six on, all students write essays at the end of the year. The Germans feel this is a test of knowledge and competition, the latter which they will meet in adult life. I was told the

(Continued on Page 6)

★ HOROSCOPE ★

THIS IS YOUR LIFE
By TRENT VARRO

ARIES — March 21 to April 20 — A friend may give you a tip. Romance is in the air and can become serious if you go about things in a simple honest way. If you see very soon. You'll rejoice try to understand someone who is in falls short of your standards, you'll have a pleasant experience in the relationship.

TAURUS — April 21 to May 20 — You may go shopping for something expensive which will empty your pocketbook. If it's a real morale booster it's all right to go your attention elsewhere in a burst. Good time to fulfill cherry. Best to keep things to yourself wishes, at this time.

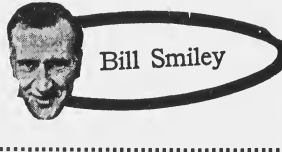
GEMINI — May 21 to June 20 — It would pay you to track down the source of an unpleasant rumor. If you speak up clearly you will win respect and there will be no further recurrence in the matter.

CANCER — June 21 to July 21 — Concentrate on getting your financial life in order. Think positively about money and do what is indicated to obtain more. Be realistic and down to earth. Invest in something solid.

LEO — July 22 to August 21 — Your year might be changed now by some stimulating person. You are on the road to new discoveries. Do nothing unconventional, just to prove shocking. An error now could cause much difficulty.

VIRGO — August 22 to Sept. 21 — Look at all matter with cool impartiality and see if there's some justice in the complaint. Some might think you're too possessive, although you are probably entirely within your rights and should remain dignified when criticized.

LIBRA — Sept. 22 to Oct. 22 — free to do whatever you enjoy.



Bill Smiley

Well, here we are half-way through the summer, I've been having a whale of a time on my holidays.

The farthest I've been away from home, with friends scotching to Europe, the west coast, the east coast, is out to the hotel to deliver or pick up my daughter in a waitress, (in miles). I've played five holes of golf, been in swimming once, and haven't even got my fishing rod out of the trunk of the car, where it's been since last summer.

If that makes you think I must be a pretty useless tool, you're dead on.

Somehow, the days fly by. They remind me of tracer bullets, which come screaming straight at you, and for some reason, miss and disappear. Good old tracer bullets; may I never see one again.

But that reminds me there is one bright spot ahead. The Canadian Fighter Pilots Association is having its biennial gathering at the end of the summer and I'm invited to go and present myself for three days in the company of other sprightly, snaging, bawling, punning chaps, 99 per cent of whom I have never met.

It might be fun, but I think I'll pass it up. These reunions are more sadistic than joyful. I'd get more fun out of taking off the old album and looking at what I was in those days: sloppy hat, top button undone, handkerchief moustache and a devilish twinkle in my eye.

My daughter says the wrinkle is still there, though my wife lifts her eyebrows. I just snort. That's the best answer when you're not sure of your ground.

Perhaps the real reason I won't go is that for one of the dinners there is a note saying: "Bliss my life!" Actually I look pretty damned distinguished in a black tie, but I detest everything the phrase stands for, pseudo-sophisticated middle-class snobbery.

I'm not knocking the old fighter pilots. Most of them came from worthy. Pretty humble surroundings, as I said, and have done well in life. After all, we were the pick of the

JUST WHAT WAS SAID CRACKDOWN ON CRIME

Manhattan Criminal Court Judge Thomas article: William Ringel after sentencing a "They dress expensively, drive three performers for obscenity in luxurious cars, and are seen most a live sex show to fall terms, infrequently between the hours of 11 stand of imposing the usual fines: o'clock at night and six in the modern times seems to be going downhill." They are the "money men" of prostitution, the panders and Juan M. Vasquez in a New York (Continued on Page 4)

The Grounds For Action

The fact that Finance Minister Edgar Benson would have lost a packet of wagers if he had found any takers when he offered to bet that unemployment would decline steadily during the remainder of the year will come as no comfort to the unemployed, who are unhappily proving that he guessed wrong. Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures recently disclosed that the number of people without jobs went up from 543,000 in May to 551,000 in June and the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 6.3 per cent in May to 6.4 per cent in June.

Two figures did offer some comfort. The number of new jobs created in June was 224,000, an above-average increase for that month which is probably due to the Government's vigorous efforts to produce jobs (or, at least, situations) for young people; and the actual rate of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) declined from 6.3 per cent to 6.2 per cent.

These figures point a complex situation in which Mr. Benson is going to have to move with exceeding caution.

The rise in unemployment is disappointing because the economy has gained strength; yet there are reasons why this strength is not reflected in diminishing unemployment. The labor force itself has been growing rapidly — between May and June it went from 8,627,000 to 8,859,000. The rate of participation in the labor force has been jumping around, but between April and May it increased significantly. That meant that more people were looking for jobs.

At the same time, the people actually in jobs were producing more per person, and employers who had gone through the slupfup with a lot of idle capacity were able to increase their production without adding to their payrolls. So we have more people looking for work while a strengthening economy is not yet ready to use their services.

It is a situation which a good many economists do not see as improving markedly in the immediate future. Estimates are that the end of the year will see unemployment still hovering around the 6 per cent point, and those estimates are bolstered by very similar projections from south of the border. Unemployment in the United States is also expected to remain high for the rest of the year; and the interdependence of our economies virtually ensures that we will share their problems.

On top of that there is a very real risk of another outburst of inflation. The stimulations which Mr. Benson has already applied to the economy could make things dicey next year: he seems likely to be faced with continuing unemployment and the more than possibility of a sudden leap in the cost of living. Further stimulations applied now could so enhance the difficulties of next year that many economists do not recommend them.

It is, in other words, an unpleasant prospect.

Not the least unpleasant aspect is that we find ourselves accompanied into this situation by Labor Minister Bryce Mackasey's unemployment insurance plan.

Government actuaries have estimated that a full use of the new sickness, maternity and retirement benefits—not one of which is related to doing a job — could cost the taxpayers \$230 million a year. The change which will give benefits of as much as \$100.00 a week for 51 weeks a year for as little as eight weeks work will cost hundreds of millions more.

We do not grudge assistance to the unemployed; but the dangers in this particular form of assistance are appalling. Because we can expect high unemployment for an extended period, large parts of the work force are going to be brought to expect a year's income for as little as eight weeks work. The whole force of the unemployment insurance plan will be directed not towards getting people into jobs but to making them accustomed to living on a dole.

Provincial and municipal governments, getting the message, will undoubtedly cut up as much as possible of their work into eight-week jobs, so that employees can then go on unemployment insurance (toward which the provinces and municipalities do not contribute) instead of welfare (to which they do).

The result will be damage to the effectiveness of the work force, particularly in those areas (Quebec and the Maritimes) where unemployment is highest and there are already too many disincentives for industry to locate.

Mr. Mackasey's welfare (it bears very little relation to insurance) was designed to create such dependent happiness in formerly good workers. The extended period of high unemployment in front of us ensures that it will create it in hundreds of thousands.

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- 5—He's So Fine—Jody Miller.
- 6—Dream Lover—Billy "Crash" Craddock.
- 7—Night Won't Touch a Hand—George Jones.
- 8—Take My Hand—Mel Tillis and Sherry Bryce.
- 9—When You're Hot, You're Hot—Jerry Reed.
- 10—Nashville—David Houston.
- 11—Good Lovin' (Makes It Right)—Tammy Wynette.
- 12—Just One Time—Connie Smith.
- 13—You're My Man—Lynn Anderson.
- 14—Me and You and a Dog Named Blue—Snowy White Jackson.
- 15—Good Enough To Be Your Wife—Jeannie C. Riley.
- 16—The Chair—Seventeen—Marty Robbins.
- 17—Ruby (Are You Mad)—Buck Owens and Buckarows.
- 18—Singing in Vietnam/Talking Blues—Johnny Cash.
- 19—Please Don't Tell Me How The Story Ends—Bobby Bare.
- 20—Wonder What She'll Think About Me Leaving—Conway Twitty.

**FUNDS TO PROVIDE
MORE FUNDS**

The Hon. Henry Ruste, Alberta's agriculture minister, commenting on Premier Strom's announcement that another \$20 million will be made available to the Farm Purchase Credit Board explained that exceedingly strong credit demands have been made upon the board during the past four or five months.

He said that local advisory committees have had to turn away many young men who want to become established in the farming industry because all available funds under the Alberta Farm Purchase Board's jurisdiction have already been committed.

During the past 14 years the government has allocated \$21 million to the Board. This money is lent out again as outstanding loans are paid off. The government now proposes to increase this revolving

fund to \$41 million dollars. Mr. Ruste said that it has become increasingly evident in recent years that the Farm Credit Corporation's federal loan program requires a substantial equity ratio before granting a loan. This situation makes it very difficult for many young farmers to get a loan to buy the family farm or to get established on their own farm. Because the average age of Alberta farmers is now well up in the 50's, there will have to be a big turnover of farms to younger men within the next 10 years. These young farmers, said Mr. Ruste, are going to need a large amount of money. He also pointed out that in addition to material assets, emphasis is going to have to be placed on managerial potential as a criteria for loan eligibility. However, those applying for a loan will be required to show that they are in a position to repay it with

out undue stress on their farming operations.

Mr. Ruste said that a careful review of the present lending policies of the Board will be made to determine whether any improvements can be made in the program to help preserve family farms.

Since its inception in 1986, the Alberta Farm Purchase Board has financed about \$50 million worth of land which has helped approximately one in 10 of the province's commercial farmers to become established or to increase their holdings to an economic unit. Up to the present time the Board has not sustained any losses on its loans. This absence of losses reflects the careful evaluation of a potential borrower's ability to repay the loan and to use the loan wisely.

Horseshoe Winners

The following entered the Southern Alberta Games Horseshoe Competition: Joe Wavercan, Vi Wavercan, Eve Vander Linden, Casey Vander Linden, Bob Vander Linden, Arthur Johnlin, Marilyn Liska.

New Shopping Centre

Construction is to begin in September for Coleman's new Shopping Centre.

This Shopping Centre will be built just east of Fantia's Funeral Chapel. The name of the Shopping Centre and stores to be moving are as of now unknown.

Coleman Social

Corporal Rick and Mrs. Mathews (former Maureen MacDonald) are going to Germany where they will be making their home. Cpl. Mathews is with the Armed Forces and they have been stationed there. Irene Rusk and Opal Smith of Vancouver, B.C., are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Russell.

Classified Ads**LAND WANTED**

Sportsmen wishes to buy acreage, large or small; suitable for hunting and fishing. No buildings. Please send details and legal description to: C. WOOD, Box 34, Station 5, Toronto, Canada.

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SHIPMENTS . . . from Page 1

work and each is of a size that can be provided with regular railway service. Each Block is small enough to be administered efficiently and generally have some uniformity in the variety of grain types and grades produced, large enough to provide flexible grain service and give grain handling companies some freedom in placing shipping orders with elevators.

Although the number of grain delivery points in Alberta's Blocks range from four to 40, on the average there are 25 delivery points with a total of 65 country elevators.

Some Blocks cross the Alberta-Saskatchewan border to include areas in Saskatchewan; this accounts for the few grain delivery points within some Alberta Blocks.

Six railway stations in Alberta have become the information or communications centers for the 17 Blocks.

The implementation of the Block

Shipping System necessitated the establishment of the Transportation Department of the Canadian Wheat Board. This department is responsible for the planning and control of the grain movement from the country elevators to the terminals and western mills.

For use in the Block System the weeks of the crop year have been numbered from 1 to 52. The last week of July is week number 52, the first week of August is week number 1 and so on.

The Canadian Wheat Board informs the grain handling companies directly and the elevator agents through the communications center of the tentative shipping program for a few weeks in advance. On Monday of week number 1, the country elevator agent receives from his grain company the shipping program in terms of the kinds and grades of grain for week number 3. This provides the agents and the farmers in each block with advance knowledge as to when boxcars will be supplied and the kinds and grades of grain that will be required for loading. On Thursday of week 1 the elevator agent reports to the information central his track space, quota level, available storage space, deliveries expected under the quota and deliveries expected under a quota increase. Information central then tabulates all information received and reports the figures to the respective grain company head office.

During week 2 the Canadian Wheat Board and the grain handling companies assess the sale position and inventory requirements of all grain. To meet export and domestic sales commitments, shipping orders are allocated by the Board to the Blocks where the kind and grade of grain is known to be available. Within a Block the total number of shipping orders are shared amongst all grain handling companies. Each company receives shipping orders on the basis of its share of the business in that Block in the past twelve months and in accordance with what stocks they have on hand.

Having received their boxcar allocations, the grain handling companies then decide which elevators within a Block could receive cars in week 3. This decision is based on the requirements of each elevator, the availability of the required stocks of grain at a particular elevator and the railway spotting schedule for a subdivision. Presently, the railways differ in their method of spotting cars at the elevators. Special C.P.R. grain trains bring their boxcars to the elevators, while the C.N.R. spots its cars by regular way-freight service. Northern Alberta Railways and Great Slave Lake Railway spot boxcars at elevators while the Alberta Resources Railway is utilized as a connecting rail line between the N.A.R. and the C.N.R.

The grain companies inform the Wheat Board of their boxcar allocations and the Board then informs the railways. The elevator agents are informed of their car allocation by letter and on Thursday of week 2 when they advise information central of their shippable stocks for week number 4.

In week 3 the railway spots the allotted number of cars at the elevators. Elevator agents must load the cars according to instructions as to the kind of grain and the destination before the train returns. Eight or more hours after spotting the cars, if everything is on schedule, the train collects the loaded boxcars and forms a grain train, destined for either the Lakehead or the West Coast.

Arriving at the ports, generally in week 4, the grain is unloaded into the terminals; it is to be in position for ocean vessel loading during week number 5. Thus the cycle is complete with the right grain arriving at the port to meet the export commitment.

The Block Shipping System has allowed the Canadian Wheat Board to embark on a heavy exporting program with confidence that their commitments can be met. The result has been a record setting grain throughput at the port of Vancouver.

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JAPANESE POETRY

Take, and give for it a rose:
Hungry is my soul.
V.
Haiku is an unorthodox form of Japanese poetry dating back to the 13th century. Although it has many forms, the predominant one consists of 17 syllables in three lines in a 5-7-5 syllabication.

The well written Haiku, with its flow, suspense and ebb is symmetrical, though in odd numbers. It contrives in its brevity to express a moment of truth, an observation of an every-day incident which holds a deeper meaning than appears on the surface. Often there is a comparison of two ideas.

I.
Moonlight on water,
Cool tranquillity of night;
The loon calls his mate.

II.
Tears of my soul
In the sunshine of your love
Arching rainbows make.

III.
Evening shadows,
Soft caress of summer breeze,
Your hand holding mine.

IV.
From this hand a loaf

Take, and give for it a rose:
Hungry is my soul.

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VII.
Thumble golden grain,
Once deep in earth's dark womb:
Saving Host held high!

VIII.
Swallows swoop and dash
In graceful, rhythmic beauty:
Yearn, O earth-bound soul.

IX.
The fragrant red rose,
Messenger of happiness,
Harbinger of thorn.

X.
Soft sounds of evening
Bleeding with the summer dusk:
The soul's healing balm.

XI.
In silence the rose
Its soft petals all unfurl—
Beauty of soul likewise.

CRACKDOWN ON CRIME . . . from Page 4

procurers without whom, the police believe, prostitution would not thrive. Increasingly these figures are becoming the focus of police attention . . .

In one instance, a man was arrested after a member of the "ramp squad" overheard him giving an alleged prostitute on the street instructions about her work.

The police are particularly happy with the latter arrest, because, as one put it, "We got his pimp mobile."

An editorial in the New York Times:

The crackdown on prostitution ordered by Mayor Lindsay the other day follows on the heels of a similar crackdown announced several weeks ago. It also follows the crackdowns that have been announced with monotonous regularity—and ineffectiveness—during the past several years.

Part of the law enforcement problem probably lies in the nature of the crime, part is the result of changing social mores, which include greater sexual freedom and the spreading use of drugs. Prostitution is a victimless crime and, as such, is difficult to prove because there are usually no complaining witnesses.

In view of the present situation, New York City probably would do

well to move in opposite directions at the same time: to study the advantages of legalizing prostitution as one way of controlling it and its accompanying health hazards; and also to enforce much more vigorously the existing laws against pimps as well as against prostitutes.

Prostitution is now legalized in Nevada, in England, in Scandinavia and other countries. In England, for example, solicitation is a crime but a consenting sexual act is not. Prostitutes remain off the streets. Meanwhile, a more vigorous enforcement of laws against pimps might well have some effect because the penalties for promoting prostitution are severe. The maximum penalty for prostitution itself is 90 days in jail, but that for promoting prostitution ranges from one to 15 years.

Permissiveness is characteristic of today's society, but on New York's streets it has clearly gone too far.

"Earn money in your spare time" . . . "Own your own franchise" . . . "Put your money to work for you."

If these phrases sound familiar, you have probably seen the kind of advertising which invites people to attend opportunity meetings held by companies who operate pyramid multi-level franchise schemes.

"If opportunity seldom knocks twice, it doesn't even knock once at the door of the average homeholder, in most pyramid schemes," said Attorney-General Leslie Peterson. "Some British Columbia consumers have been tempted to invest their hard earned money and have sometimes lost a lifetime's savings."

Pyramid multi-level techniques, take a worthwhile business proposition, normally linked to the privilege of obtaining goods at a discount, and apply it to a pyramid type of franchising which is designed to sell the franchise rather than the product or service concerned.

The pyramid may have two, three or four levels, and people are asked to invest more money the higher the level at which they join.

In a normal example, the promoters create a top level position known as "Director" and for this they require an investment of \$5,000. The director will be given sale rights or discounts on the goods or services related to the public, directly or indirectly through other levels in the chain, but he is plainly told that he is required to recruit personnel for the next level of the chain who are usually called "Managers" and who in turn must invest \$2,000.00.

The Director will then receive \$1,000.00 for every director and \$500.00 for every manager recruited, and consequently recruit ten managers before he recovers his investment and moves into a profit situation. He is given every encouragement to "sell people," rather than goods or services, and nearly always finds difficulty in locating others with the necessary \$5,000.00 director's investment.

WEST GERMANY . . . from Page 4

average student must study a minimum of 2½ hours per night in order to keep up with grades.

The high school, of four years duration is the essence of the educational system. Besides the "must subjects" the Germans demand a high efficiency in physical education and athletic fields are all well equipped. It is not their intention to make Olympic stars, but they are firm believers that healthy children are good learners and happy students. Only on medical grounds are all students exempted.

Common public libraries of modern architecture are many and beautiful. Both students and adults use them to capacity. They are usually located in cultural centres. Each cultural centre has a discheque and the high school students patronize it after school and evenings. American records are provided, dancing area is provided, soft drinks are served at a nominal cost. Chess equipment is provided with many playing the game, darts and other games of skill were noted. Prizes for the best in competitions were awarded every two weeks at an evening social. The municipality pays the manager and employees.

These cultural centres also have adult night classes 350 days a year. They are enrolled to capacity with a curriculum from ABC's, languages, science, mathematics, history as well as domestic subjects such as cooking, industrial arts, metal and leather work.

The teachers, supernumerary or volunteer paid teachers handle the courses. Only cost of materials and, as well as assessed the enrollee. One teacher told the writer "there is a great satisfaction in seeing achievement accomplished. There are a great many adults and refugees as a result of the war, who have amania to learn and achieve," she said.

At the end of high school a student, if higher education is contemplated, must signify what career is sought. The appropriate university is chosen and application made. If the student's application is accepted qualifying examinations are written. If successful, the student enters university.

A case history of a girl whose career was teaching, was shown us. After high school and acceptance into a university known for teaching, the girl went through four years of study. On graduation she received a 90 per cent average is required for graduation. The girl must attend a seminar school for one year. This year is the "aid test" for the subjects the girl specialized in—languages. Upon completion of the seminar year the girl enters the public school teaching system, gaining her position from a list of openings in the country's school system. She is on one year's probation and if successful earns a permanent teaching certificate. This is the procedure which all university students entering the teaching field, must follow.

(Next issue—More on Education)

Coleman Social

— Mr. Ed Nysstrom, from Cranbrook visited his sister, Mrs. L. Ginzras.

— Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith from Ottawa visited the former's mother Mrs. N. Smith.

— Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson from Lethbridge visited Mr. and Mrs. A. Montalbetti.

— Mr. and Mrs. L. Cook from Sardinia, Alberta visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Trolz.

— Mr. and Mrs. J. Parks and

family holidayed at Rosen Lake. — Mr. and Mrs. Holmstrom and family from Banff visited the latter's mother, Mrs. Dorothy McQuarrie.

BIRTH

McCOOL — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Warren McCool (nee Mary Boriska), a son at Red Deer hospital.

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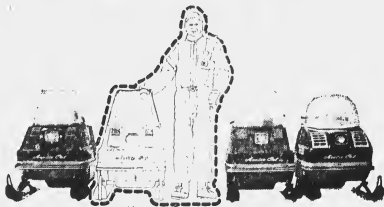
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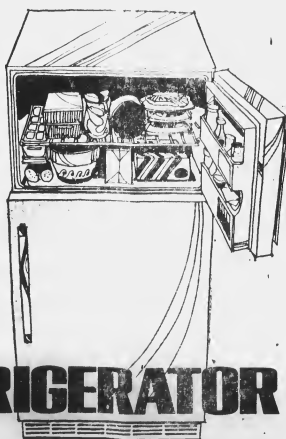
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